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Group Art Unit: 3752
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Amendments to the Specification

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 24 with the following amended paragraph:

Figure 5 is a schematic representation of another method of carrying out the present invention. A substrate mold extruder 116 extrudes a bead of material 117 on to a substrate wheel 118. The bead of material 117 passes between a second wheel 119 and the substrate wheel 118 to form a substrate 120. The bead of material 117 is extruded at approximately 380°F and is formed from a suitable material such as LLPE. The substrate 120 will have a width which is sufficient to accommodate and support a flow path. A substrate 120 has an overall thickness of approximately 0.14 inches. This thickness is represented by X' in Figure 8. The top surface 120a is planar and is adapted to receive the flow path, as will be described more fully hereafter. The substrate 120 is then positioned under a second extruder 122. The second extruder 122 extrudes a bead of material 123 on to the top surface 120a of the substrate 120. At this point, the substrate 120 has cooled to approximately 120°F. The bead of material 123 on top of the substrate 120, then passes between the substrate wheel 118 and a mold wheel 121. During this process, the bead of material 123 is formed into a suitable flow path 125 having a suitable configuration, as is well known in the art, and will be described more fully with respect to Figures 6-8. The bead of material 123 is any suitable material such as LLPE, the same as the substrate 120. However, it is understood that other materials may also be utilized. The flow path 125 may also be of different material than the substrate 120. By extruding the bead of material 123 on top of the substrate 120, it is possible to laminate the continuous strip member 127, which is the completed flow path 125 and substrate 120, at a speed higher than the completed flow path of the prior art. The flow path 125 is formed on the cooler substrate 120 and therefore does not have to rely on its own structural length alone, it can also rely on the structural strength of the substrate 120, and therefore can be done at higher speeds.